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The footnotes under the text are inconsistent: sometimes the references are to Lachm., sometimes to Br.: p. 102, V 921-933 should be VI 923-935 Lm.; p. 134, 781-790 is Br. (784-793 Lm.); p. 146, 571 should be 570 Lm.; p. 147, 596 = 584, not 583; p. 152, the reference seems to be to Lm.; p. 157, "964 = 967; 966 = 965; 967 = 966 et 968" unintelligible; if italics refer to Bernays, it should read 964 Lm. = 961; 966 Lm. = 963; 957 Br. = 966 et 968; p. 161, 1114 sq. is Br. = 1132, not 1131; the remainder of the note is unintelligible; p. 168, '[1388-1389] = 1452, 1453,' the first numbers are Lm., the second B.; change to 1454-5 Lm.; p. 173, "[56 sq.] = 98 sq. (90 sq.)," this should be 88 sq. Br. (90 sq. Lm.); p. 178, add Lm. after IV 172 sq.; p. 181, [383-385] = 85-87, the first numbers are Lm., the second Br., p. 198, [988 sq.] = 993 sq., the latter number is B.; change to 996 Lm.

Text: I 239 *aeternaquae* should be *aeternaque*; I 404 *prigraris* should be *pigraris*; II 220 *nomen* should be *momen*; II 397 *formina* should be *foramina*; II 1165-70, the figures 1168 and 1173 should be italicized; III 172 *et tamen* for *at tamen* (?); III 551 *licuntur . . . tabe* should be *linquuntur . . . tabi* by p. liii; III 781 *salso* should be *in alto* by lemma p. lv; VI 1126 is inconsistent with the critical note in the proleg. Add the changes desired by the editor in the proleg.: III 594 *facie* for *corpore*; III 811 *fit* for *sit*; V 33 *pelagique* for *pelageque*; V 839 *qua* for *quae*.

Let no man hereafter try to edit a text with three sets of numbers.

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The Saturnian Metre, by W. M. LINDSAY. *American Journal of Philology*, XIV, Nos. 2 and 3.

The July and October numbers of this Journal for the year 1893 contained a valuable paper upon the *Saturnian Metre* by Mr. W. M. Lindsay. In view of the fact that Lindsay's theory of the Saturnian metre has been mentioned with approval by some of our best technical grammars (e. g. Stolz, *Historische Grammatik*, p. 32) and school-grammars, and since in many quarters it is evidently felt that Lindsay's article has settled a much-vexed question, it is worth while to examine his results with some care.

The article in question is comprehensive in its character. It includes the text of the Saturnian fragments, a discussion of certain important matters connected with accentuation and quantity, a criticism of the quantitative theory, and a statement of Lindsay's own theory of the Saturnian metre, with an application of his principles to the extant verses in that metre.

I may say at the outset that, as it seems to me, the merit of Lindsay's discussion lies in his method and in the fact that he brings into the foreground certain important elements of the Saturnian verse which have heretofore either been entirely overlooked or insufficiently considered.

The author's investigation of word-group accent, of primary and secondary accent, and of certain archaic quantities cannot be neglected by any one who is seeking a correct solution of the problems involved in the Saturnian verse. I do not propose, however, in this article to discuss Lindsay's conclusions upon any of these points, nor to consider the general merits of the quantita-

tive or accentual theory of the Saturnian verse, but I shall confine my attention to the general conclusions (pp. 305-28) which Mr. Lindsay reaches as the result of his investigation.

Two points, however, may be noted before passing to our subject proper. In the *Jahrbücher f. klass. Phil.* XIX, Dr. Reichardt advocated the quantitative theory of the Saturnian verse. The essential part of his theory, as it seemed to me, lay in his hypothesis that "any final syllable, whether long or short, may form an arsis." Upon this view Lindsay remarks (p. 165): "This, I must confess, seems to me something very like a yielding of the point at issue. If the quantity of a syllable matters so very little in Saturnian verse that any short final syllable may assume the part of a long syllable, the natural inference is that the quantity of syllables, at any rate of final (i. e. unaccented) syllables, is not the main factor in the Saturnian metre." This discussion of Reichardt's view does not seem to me quite satisfactory.

On pp. 232-3 of his article Reichardt calls attention to the fact that the Saturnian verse was used almost exclusively for hymns and religious formulae and for epic poetry. The peculiarly serious purposes for which it was used make it probable that the verse was rendered very deliberately, with a pause after each word. Reichardt maintains, therefore, that the admission of a short final syllable in place of a long one under these circumstances is similar to the use of a short final syllable instead of a long one in caesura, which even Ennius allows. It should be remarked also, in support of Reichardt's view, that it is the short *final* syllable which takes the place of a long one, and that while there are 63 such cases in extant Saturnian verses, there are only two cases (viz. *Lucius* and *viro*) where the apparent lengthening of a short medial syllable gives the adherents of the quantitative theory trouble. It seemed desirable to call attention to Lindsay's discussion of this matter, for, since the acceptance of Reichardt's hypothesis upon this point would remove the most serious objection to the quantitative theory, the hypothesis deserves a full and impartial statement.

One other point by way of introduction. On p. 305 of his article Lindsay states the rule for the accentuation of Saturnian verse which previous adherents of the accentual theory have laid down, and which Lindsay himself accepts. After stating the principle, he remarks: "But does this rule comprise the whole scheme of Saturnian versification? Does the metre, the poetical element of the line, depend merely on there being three incidences of stress in one half, and two in the other, beginning with the first syllable of the line? If it does, what would prevent a large number of sentences in, let us say, Cicero's speeches from possessing Saturnian metre? The opening sentence of the First Philippic, for example: *Antequam dē república, || pátres conscripti, Dicam-ea quā dicēda || hoc-tēpore árbítror !!* There must surely be some other factor beside this. I contend that there are two others." It becomes doubly desirable then to examine the two new factors to which Mr. Lindsay calls attention, because, unless they are accepted, the accentual theory as at present stated is, in the opinion of its most brilliant advocate, untenable.

The two new factors or principles of which Mr. Lindsay speaks, he states as follows: "*The normal number of syllables is 7 in the first hemistich, 6 in the*

second," and "After the first two feet of the line, a regular alternation of accentual rhythm is sought, a rising accent being followed by a falling and vice versa." The term 'falling' accent is used by Mr. Lindsay to describe the pronunciation of a word like *dābunt*, *mīlum*, *Nāluio*, 'rising' accent to describe that of *Metēlli*, *poētae*.

Let us test the truth of the first principle by an examination of the extant Saturnian verses. Mr. Lindsay gives 144 of these in his paper, but in the case of 22 words are lacking or else the metre or text is uncertain. I shall therefore confine my attention to the 122 verses given on pp. 312-21. I have also, for the sake of fairness, based my investigation upon Mr. Lindsay's own text. The results may be stated very briefly. In these 122 verses the first hemistich has 6 syllables in 12 cases, 8 syllables in 23 cases, 9 syllables in 7 cases and in 5 other cases there are 8 syllables in the first hemistich, if we do not consonantize a vowel, admit synizesis or adopt some similar method of explanation. Disregarding these 5 cases, however, in 42 cases out of 122, or in 34 per cent. of the verses, the number of syllables in the first hemistich is not 'normal.' As for the second hemistich, it has 5 syllables in 21 cases, 7 syllables in 17 cases, 8 syllables in 2 cases and there is 1 doubtful case, i. e. in 40 cases, or in 33 per cent. of them, the number does not conform to Lindsay's standard. The state of things is little better if we confine our attention to the Scipionic inscriptions, which, as Mr. Lindsay says, "may be taken to be free from irregularities due to want of education and ignorance of metre, and from errors of the sculptor," and which have come down to us without textual change. The Scipionic epitaphs contain 25 verses. In 8 cases the first hemistich has a greater or less number of syllables than 7, and in 7 cases the number of syllables in the second hemistich is not 6. The state of things is of course much worse if we take the entire verse as a unit made up of two parts, the one containing 7 syllables and the other 6, and compare our results with Lindsay's first principle. When tested in that way there are but 49 normal verses out of 122.

As will be seen from the statistics given above, there are 30 cases in the first hemistich and 19 in the second, or 49 in all, where the number of syllables is too great. Upon this fact Mr. Lindsay remarks (p. 306): "This normal number of syllables for the two hemistichs is apparently departed from in those cases where the poet avails himself of the license of substituting two short syllables for an accented syllable, e. g. in the first hemistich, *sūbigit ōmne Loucnam*, and sometimes in the second, e. g. *cāpitibus opērtis*; though that the departure is more apparent than real we see from the fact that a short syllable after an accented syllable tended to suffer syncope in Latin, e. g. *surgit* from *surrigit*, *optimus* from *opitumus*, *caldus* from *calidus*, so that a short accented syllable followed by another short syllable would not fall on the ear with much more force than a single syllable." The resolution of an accented syllable into two short syllables has a suspiciously quantitative ring about it; but passing over that fact, one cannot fail to be surprised at the freedom with which resolution is admitted. If I am not in error, there are 52 resolutions in 122 verses, and although Mr. Lindsay says (p. 306) that "two such resolutions of syllables are not permitted in the same hemistich and probably not in the same line," a double resolution must be admitted into the first hemistich of vv. 16, 17, 62,

67 and 133, unless the text be emended; but still more remarkable is the fact that in 18 of the 52 cases resolution takes place in the pretonic syllable, e. g.

Gnaïuod pátre prognátus || fórtis-uir sáplénsque
Fáclle fácteís súpéráse || glóriám maiórum.

Mr. Lindsay has noted the fact (p. 306) that resolution occurs in the case of the pretonic syllable, but in view of the fact that one-third of the instances of resolution occur in the case of that syllable, the point is a very serious argument against his theory.

Of the 33 cases in which the number of syllables is too few, 6 may be explained away, but the other 27 must stand, it would seem, as simple variations from Mr. Lindsay's standard. Two instances of this sort are the first hemistich in

Dúctu aúspício || impérioqu(e) efus

and the second hemistich in

Dédet Tèmpestátebus || áide méretod.

Mr. Lindsay's second principle is a somewhat difficult one to test, because the question whether the rhythm is alternate or not depends of course upon the accentuation, and the accentuation depends, in turn, upon the word grouping. Before considering Mr. Lindsay's word-groups it may be noted that his system of alternate rhythm is at the best far from being an exacting one. Alternate rhythm does not begin until "*after the first two feet*," and even then modifications are possible; the typical forms being either x'x(,) x'x, xx'x || x'xx, xx'x (sometimes || xxx'x, x'x) or x'x(,) x'x, x'xx || xx'xx, x'x (with modifications of the second hemistich, e. g. xx'x, x'x).

Even with these allowances the rhythm is not alternate unless we accept certain word-groups in support of which, as it seems to me, we should require very strong evidence before we can accept them. The truth of this fact is evident from the italicized word-groups in the following verses:

Mórs perfécit *tú(a)-ut-éssent* || ómnia bréuia
Quoiei uíta defécit || *nón-honos* honóre
Né-quairátis honóre || *quet-minus-sit* mandátus
Tú-quae *míhi-narráto* || ómnia disértim
Quándo díes aduéniét || *quem-profúta* Mórt(a) est
Quámde máre saeuóm || *uls-et-cui* sunt-mágnae
Ígitur démum *Ulixí-cor* || prae-pauóre fríxit
Ímmortáles mortáles || *si-forét-fas* flére.

More instances of a similar character might be added if it were necessary. In most of these cases, if we are unable to accept the word-groups suggested, the rhythm ceases to be alternate, to say nothing of the fact that the number of accents in a hemistich becomes abnormal.

I would only say, in conclusion, that, in view of the considerations briefly stated above, Mr. Lindsay does not seem to me to have proved the existence of his two new factors, and that while the methods which he has used in the discussion give us hope of a solution of the problem some day, that solution has not yet been reached.

FRANK F. ABBOTT.